

your office into kind of a family living quarters where they can all stay?

All of these things, I think come from this new pronouncement, and I hope that we get a clarification later in the day from the Speaker, because I find this a very, very interesting new proposal that will probably make wonderful material for new sitcoms. If I were a sitcom writer and I read this, I would think, "Wow. We've been waiting for 200 years for the Congress to do this." Can you imagine? "They eat together, they sleep together, they legislate together." But I do not think that is what I want as the image of this House, and I hope we get some more information on this very soon.

GIVE CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, last year the Vice President of the United States, on a national news program, discussed health care reform and why the Democrats were not bothering to speak to the Republicans, and made the statement that "the Republicans didn't vote for Social Security, they didn't vote for Medicare, they're not going to vote for health care, so why should we bother talking to them?"

That refrain was picked up by the then-majority-party of the House, the Democrats, and we heard it on the floor time after time. The gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] dug up the actual facts, and he and I gave several speeches on that last year clarifying the situation, that in fact 83 percent of the House Republicans in 1935 voted for the Social Security Act, contrary to the statement made by the Vice President that none of them had.

Furthermore, 47 percent of Republicans voted for Medicare in 1965. And shame of all shames, more Republicans than Democrats voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In fact, 81 percent of the Republicans in the House at that time voted for it, whereas only 62 percent of the Democrats did.

Mr. Speaker, why do I bring this issue up again? We disposed of it last year immediately after Congressman HORN and I made our comments. The refrain from the other side of the aisle disappeared. But last week once again it emerged as we were discussing Social Security mandates as they relate to the balanced budget amendment and the fear of some people that if we balance the budget, we will cut Social Security.

Once again the Republicans were cast in the role of having opposed Social Security when it originally passed. Comments made by the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary indicate that.

I would like to read just a few statements that were made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD last week in which the

gentleman from Michigan, the ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, stated, "May I remind the gentleman," and he is referring to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], "that Social Security was a Democratic Social Security insurance policy." Furthermore, he goes on to say that it was opposed by the Republicans.

Once again, we have the same strawperson being resurrected to say that the Republicans opposed Social Security, when in fact the record clearly shows that 83 percent of the Republicans in 1935 voted for the Social Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we do not have the old false information of last year resurrected again this year. Let us be sure that we deal with the facts. Let us give credit where credit is due.

I have a chart here which I would be happy to give to any Member of the other party who wants to review the facts, pointing out that in fact on such things as the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, 93 percent of the Republicans voted for it. On the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, 99 percent of the Republicans voted for it. I have already given some of the other figures, particularly the Civil Rights Act, where more Republicans than Democrats voted for it.

I think it is clear that the Republicans are not Neanderthals as they are often characterized by Members of the other party. Let us give credit where credit is due. Let us stick with the facts. Let us stick with the actual record and recognize that we must work together to accomplish what is right and what is good for this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the chart referred to in my remarks as follows:

VOTES CAST BY DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ON MAJOR PIECES OF LEGISLATION THIS CENTURY

	House Democrats supporting	House Republicans supporting	House vote
Social Security Act (1935)	196	183	372-33
Federal Highway Act (1956)	93	97	388-19
Civil Rights Act (1964)	62	81	290-130
Medicare (1965)	86	47	313-115
Clean Air Act Amendments (1970)	100	99	375-1
Water Pollution Control Act (1972)	99	93	380-14

¹ In percent.

² Source: Congressional Research Service.

RENEWED CALL FOR INDEPENDENT COUNSEL IN SPEAKER'S ETHICS CASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, before I begin my comments, I just want to respond to my good friend, and he is my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS], to say on the Social Security issue, we would not be raising it, except that the Speaker, who raised the issue, said he wants to do away

with the CPI index as presently stated. If he does that and they refigure the CPI based upon what Mr. Greenspan and others have suggested, we are talking about a \$2,000 hit for Social Security recipients. There is no way around it.

I want the folks to be clear on that. If the Speaker and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] and the Republicans want to fool around with Social Security and the CPI index, it is going to cost seniors dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today because we saw one more example of why we need an outside counsel to look into the Speaker's ethics problems. The Los Angeles Times ran a story this morning that raises disturbing new questions about GOPAC. GOPAC, of course, is a multi-million-dollar political action committee run by Mr. GRINGRICH which at its very heart is part of the ethics complaint that is being filed against him.

Over the past 9 years, GOPAC has raised between \$10 million and \$20 million. Its contributors include people who have a direct interest in Federal legislation. Yet we do not know who contributed this money and we do not know how much was spent. We do not know this because GOPAC still refuses to disclose the names of its past contributors and its past expenses.

Let me just read a headline that was in the L.A. Times this morning. "Funding of Gingrich PAC Raises Questions. Key Corporate Donors Have Interests in Pending Federal Action. FEC Alleges Campaign Violations."

The L.A. Times story points out: "GOPAC" has collected contributions from wealthy individuals that far exceed annual Federal election limits."

It points out: "One Wisconsin couple gave over \$700,000 to GINGRICH's organization between 1985 and 1993, nearly twice what they could have donated directly to all Federal candidates."

Remember, Mr. Speaker, it was just last month that a top Gingrich ally when asked about GOPAC said that GOPAC was founded "as a way of getting around campaign finance disclosure laws."

We are not just talking about one or two campaigns here.

According to this morning's story in the L.A. Times, "GOPAC boasts that half of the 136 Republican lawmakers elected since 1990 actively used the group's training materials and followed its advice on how to attack Democratic opponents and use powerful issues."

It is not just who they gave to that is the problem, but why.

As the story points out, "The size of the contributions solely to GOPAC from corporate donors with important interests before the Federal Government raises questions about the prospects of preferential treatment."

When asked about GOPAC, the non-partisan director of the government watch dog group, Ellen Miller says, "GOPAC has clearly violated the spirit